

was reached, and on the 19th the more important town of Sebka, both in the Province of Fezzan. Not far from the latter place a wonderful petrified forest was traversed, its area covering many miles, so many indeed that it took the caravan ten hours of continuous travelling to cross it. The petrified trees, which varied in circumference from seven feet to a few inches, were all lying prone on the ground. A similar forest, although on a much smaller scale, exists near Cairo, and apparently Dr. Sven Hedin met with another in his recent journey through Central Asia. As in some other Saharan regions, marine shells were found here, pointing to the fact of a submarine existence at some remote period.

On the 25th of May, or three weeks after leaving Sokna, the expedition arrived at Mursuk, the capital of Fezzan, and the seat of government of that Province. Mursuk is a large and important town, with its oasis, situated some 300 miles south of Sokna, and about 650 miles south-east of Tripoli.

Here, owing to the Vali of Tripoli having omitted to advise the Mutarharif, or Governor of Mursuk, of the probable arrival of an European expedition travelling under the ægis of the Sultan's *Irade*, the whole party was placed under arrest, and the Turkish escort imprisoned. Fortunately, however, it was possible to clear up the matter to the satisfaction of the local authorities, and the travellers were immediately released.

After a few days spent at Mursuk, the expedition, having attained its southermost limit, retraced its steps as far as Sokna, following, more or less, the same route as on its outward journey. From Sokna, in order to carry out the projected itinerary, Mr. Dodson decided to travel in a north-easterly direction as far as the Gulf of Syrtis, and then, skirting along the coast, to enter Cyrenaica, and follow the bend of the coast-line up to Benghazi.

The districts traversed by the Expedition between Sokna and the coast had hitherto been practically unexplored by Europeans, and Mr. Dodson was able to map out a considerable tract of country and to correct certain glaring errors

in existing charts, compiled probably on second-hand and untrustworthy information. On nearing the coast some trouble was experienced with the Oulid-Sliman Arabs, who are very fanatical, and the whole caravan was under arms while crossing their territory. Fortunately, however, although several times on the verge of hostilities, actual fighting was avoided, and the party succeeded in effecting its journey across the dangerous country in perfect safety, finally reaching Benghazi early in August.

In the foregoing rough sketch of Mr. Dodson's journey, I have alluded merely *en passant* to some of the more remarkable incidents which occurred during it, this not being either the time or place to dwell at length thereon. Apart, however, from being an extremely arduous undertaking, and for desert-travel perhaps a "record," some fifteen hundred miles having been traversed within the comparatively short space of four months or so, the journey seems also to have been replete with interesting experiences, an account of which would probably furnish material sufficient to fill a fair-sized volume.

I append a list of the few species and subspecies of birds, of which specimens were actually obtained during the journey, the total amounting to sixty-two in number.

Of these, as might be expected, a large proportion are desert forms, Larks and Chats preponderating, as usual in collections from Saharan regions. Birds of prey, contrary to what might have been expected, are conspicuous by their absence, as are also members of the Corvine family. Waders, and water-birds generally, are almost entirely unrepresented in the collection. Owing to an unfortunate lack of field-notes, I am able to say but little regarding the species met with, and, in the majority of cases, can merely record the simple *data* of sex, locality, and date from the labels.

Although in many ways highly interesting, especially from a geographical and cartographical point of view, the result of the expedition, ornithologically considered, is somewhat disappointing, or perhaps I should say unexpected, taking

into account the extent of practically unexplored country traversed. It is true that, knowing the desert character of the region, I was, more or less, prepared to find its Ornis by no means varied or rich in species, but I hardly expected to find it so poor as it apparently is, the dearth of birds in some of the districts visited being so great that, according to Mr. Dodson, days often elapsed without a single addition being made to the collection. The absence of new species, or even subspecies, is also rather surprising—in fact, with but two exceptions, the species met with by Mr. Dodson in Tripoli are all to be found in Tunisia and Algeria. Generally speaking, I may here observe that the Ornis of Tripoli tends more to that of Tunisia and Algeria than to that of Egypt.

A small collection of Mammals was made by Mr. Dodson, and these, as shown by Mr. Oldfield Thomas's paper on the subject (*Proc. Zool. Soc.* 1902, vol. ii. p. 2), compare favourably in the way of novelties with the birds collected, most of them in fact proving to be of new species or subspecies.

In conclusion, I can but repeat what I wrote when referring to the result of my Maroccan expedition (*Ibis*, 1898, p. 595), namely, that great credit is due to Mr. Dodson for the energy and perseverance displayed by him in overcoming the many difficulties which beset the European traveller in fanatical and little-explored countries, difficulties which, in the case of the recent expedition to the Tripoli *hinterland*, were sufficiently great to have deterred many a traveller from prosecuting his journey and bringing it to a successful issue.

List of the Birds met with.

1. *SAXICOLA CENANTHE* (Linn.).

3 ♂ and 3 ♀, from Tarhuna, Wed-Dinner, Wed-Zumzum, Bonjem, and El-Hamman, between April 4th and 26th.

2. *SAXICOLA AURITA* (Temm.).

1 ♂ juv., from Wed-Dinner, April 7th.

3. *SAXICOLA STAPAZINA* Vieill.

1 ♂, from Wed-Nefed, April 13th.

4. *SAXICOLA MELANOLEUCA* (Güld.).

2 ♂, from Okerrer-Tarhuna, April 6th.

5. *SAXICOLA DESERTI* Rüpp.

A large series, ♂, ♀, and juv., from various districts in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, in April, May, June, and July.

6. *SAXICOLA MÆSTA* Licht.

A large series, ♂, ♀, and juv., from various districts in Eastern Tripoli and Cyrenaica, in June and July.

7. *SAXICOLA HALOPHILA* Trist.

5 ♂ and 2 ♀, from Wed-Agarib and Wed-Domarān, in June and July.

8. *SAXICOLA LEUCOPYGA* C. L. Brehm.

A large series, ♂ and ♀, from various districts in Tripoli, in April, May, June, and July.

In the series are examples in different stages of plumage, some with perfectly white crowns, others with perfectly black crowns, and others, again, in the transition state. A note of Mr. Dodson's says: "This bird has a pleasant song, something like that of the Skylark. It sings mostly when perched on the top of a bush. I never observed those with the white crown singing."

9. *SAXICOLA LEUCURA* (Gm.).

2 ♂, from Tarhuna and Wed-Nefed, in April.

Respecting this species, Mr. Dodson says: "Found everywhere in the north in rough stony cliffs. Breeding, and has already reared first broods. Does not occur south of the Tarhuna hills."

10. *PRATINCOLA RUBETRA* (Linn.).

6 ♂ and 3 ♀, from Tarhuna, Wed-Dinner, Bonjem, Oum-el-Abid, and El Hamman, in April, and as late as the 18th of May, when the birds were presumably breeding.

11. *RUTICILLA PHÆNICURUS* (Linn.).

1 ♂, from Okerrer-Tarhuna, April 6th.

12. DAULIAS LUSCINIA (Linn.).

1 ♀, from Okerrer-Tarhuna, April 6th.

13. SYLVIA RUF A (Bodd.).

Several specimens, ♂ and ♀, from various districts, in April, May, and the end of July.

14. SYLVIA SUBALPINA Bonelli.

3 ♀, from Tarhuna, Attieh, and Kaibe, in April, May, and the end of July.

15. SYLVIA MELANOCEPHALA (Gm.).

1 ♂, from Alouna Curerwa, April 3rd.

16. SYLVIA ORPHEA Temm.

2 ♂, from Beni-Oulid, April 8th.

17. SYLVIA SALICARIA (Linn.).

A few specimens, ♂ and ♀, from El Hamman and Zeigen, in April and May.

18. SYLVIA DESERTI (Loche).

Two specimens, unsexed, from Oumsinerma, July 10th.

Respecting this species, which is undoubtedly a good one, being very distinct in colouring as compared with *Sylvia nana* Hemp. & Ehr., Mr. Dodson says that he only met with it on one occasion, when he came across a small party of five birds, out of which he secured the two examples in the collection. It is evidently more or less rare in Tripoli, as it is in Tunisia and Algeria, its range being confined to certain districts which are suited to its requirements.

The two above-mentioned examples are extremely pale in colouring, even for *S. deserti*.

19. PHYLLOSCOPUS TROCHILUS (Linn.).

1 ♂, from Ziegen, May 16th.

20. PHYLLOSCOPUS SIBILATRIX (Bechst.).

Five examples, ♂ and ♀, from Beni-Oulid, Ziegen, Getefa, and Oum-el-Abid, in April and May.

21. HYPOLAIS ICTERINA (Vieill.).

Three examples, ♂ and ♀, from Sinezerat, Ziegen, and Sebka, in April and May.

22. *AËDON GALACTODES* (Temm.).

1 ♂ from Tarhuna, April 4th.

23. *ACROCEPHALUS PHRAGMITIS* (Bechst.).

1 ♂ and 1 ♀, from Ziegen, May 15th.

24. *SCOTOCERCA SAHARÆ* (Loche).

A good series, ♂ and ♀, from various districts both in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, in April, July, and August.

25. *ARGYA FULVA* (Desf.).

A small series, ♂, ♀, and young, from various districts in Tripoli, in April, May, and June.

26. *MOTACILLA FLAVA* Linn.

6 ♂, from Okerrer-Tarhuna, Wed-Nefed, Bonjem, El Hamman, and Oum-el-Abid, in April and May.

Mr. Dodson says that this species was often observed in large flocks and at a considerable distance from water.

27. *ANTHUS TRIVIALIS* (Linn.).

2 ♂ and 1 ♀, from Okerrer-Tarhuna and Beni-Oulid, in April.

28. *ANTHUS CAMPESTRIS* (Linn.).

2 ♂, from Alouna-Curerwa, in April.

29. *ORIOLOUS GALBULA* Linn.

1 ♂, from Bonjem, April 22nd.

30. *LANIUS POMERANUS* Sparrm.

2 ♂ and 1 ♀, from Tarhuna, Oum-el-Abid, and Buzzra, in April and May.

31. *LANIUS ELEGANS* (Swains.).

A fair series, ♂, ♀, and young, from various districts in Tripoli and Cyrenaica, in April and July.

Mr. Dodson says:—"Grey Shrikes were observed in most of the dry *oueds*, where thorny bushes occurred."

The specimens in this collection appear to be identical with those from Southern Tunisia and Southern Algeria.

32. *MUSCICAPA GRISOLA* Linn.

2 ♂ and 1 ♀, from Wed-Nefed, Oum-el-Abid, and El Hamman, in April and May.

33. *MUSCICAPA COLLARIS* Bechst.
3 ♂ and 2 ♀, from Tarhuna, Beni-Oulid, Wed-Dinner, and Oum-el-Abid, in April and May.
34. *HIRUNDO RUSTICA* Linn.
2 ♂, from Bonjem and Sidi-Faradje, in April and August.
35. *COTILE RIPARIA* (Linn.).
2 ♂, from Bonjem and Ziegen, in April and May.
Mr. Dodson says the specimen obtained at Ziegen was shot resting on the desert sands, quite exhausted.
36. *COTILE OBSOLETA* Cab.
1 ♂, from Sebka, June 4th.
Of this species Mr. Dodson says that it is rare, keeping exclusively within the town limits.
37. *PASSER SALICICOLA* Vieill.
1 ♂, from Jackna, April 2nd.
38. *PASSER SIMPLEX* (Licht.).
A good series, ♂ and ♀, from El Hamman, Getefa, and Ghodna, in April and May.
Regarding the Desert-Sparrow, Mr. Dodson says that he did not observe any specimen outside of the Province of Fezzan. Those he met with were living in date-palms, and appeared to be breeding. In the British Museum there are two examples of this Sparrow, from the Gould Collection, labelled as having been obtained in Fezzan, one of them, indeed, being from Mursuk, the capital of that Province.
39. *EMBERIZA MILIARIA* Linn.
1 ♀, from Alouna Curerwa, April 3rd.
40. *ALÆMON ALAUDIPES* (Desf.).
A large series, ♂, ♀, and young, from various districts, in May, June, and July.
41. *GALERIDA CRISTATA MACRORHYNCHA* (Trist.).
1 ♂, from Jackna, April 2nd.
42. *GALERIDA THEKLÆ SUPERFLUA* Hart.
2 ♂, from Wed-Dinner and Wed-Chegga, in April and July.

43. GALERIDA THEKLÆ DEICHLERI Erlang.

Several examples, ♂ and ♀, from Buzzra, Wed-Agarib, Wed-Aggar, and Wed-Meheyra, in April, June, and July.

44. GALERIDA THEKLÆ CYRENAICÆ, nov. subsp.

Four examples, ♂ and ♀, from Bir-Tabilleh, Bisher, and Sidi-Sweya, in August.

These Crested Larks resemble other members of the *Galerida theklæ* group, except in their plumage-colouring, which is light mealy grey, similar to that of pale specimens of *G. t. magna* (Hume). The following are their measurements:—

♂ ad. Tot. length 6 inches, wing 3·90, culm. ·50, tars. ·90.

♀ ad. „ 5·75 „ „ 3·70, „ ·50, „ ·85.

Mr. Dodson says that he met with these Larks only in Cyrenaica, and not further west.

45. AMMOMANES ALGERIENSIS Sharpe.

A large series, ♂ and ♀, from various districts, in April, June, and July.

46. AMMOMANES PHÆNICUROIDES Horsf. & Moore.

A large series, ♂ and ♀, from the Djebel Soda range, some obtained on the outward journey in May and others on the return journey in June.

I have referred these Larks to *A. phœnicuroides*, as they seem to be identical with that species in their plumage-colouring and also in their measurements generally, although the Tripoli birds are perhaps slightly larger, particularly in the culmen.

Mr. Dodson says that he only found these Larks in the Soda Mountains, and nowhere else in the course of his journey. He writes regarding the species as follows:—“The range of these birds seems to be confined exclusively to the Soda range; they are only to be seen in the morning and afternoon, and during the heat of the day rest under the shade of the black boulders which everywhere abound. It is probably the absence of shade that limits their range. Unlike *A. algeriensis*, I have never seen these birds taking long flights.”

47. *AMMOMANES CINCTURA* (Gould).

A good series, ♂ and ♀, some obtained at Sofedjin, Sinerat, and Buzzra in April, and others obtained at Oumsinerma and Wed-Aggar in July.

Writing of these little Desert-Larks in July, Mr. Dodson says:—“They are all in flocks now, frequently combining with the Horned Larks (*O. bilopha*).”

48. *CALANDRELLA BRACHYDACTYLA* (Leisl.).

A large series, ♂, ♀, and young, from Wed-Nefed, Buzzra, and Oumsinerma, in April and July.

Mr. Dodson says that he met with the Short-toed Lark in immense flocks in July.

49. *CALANDRELLA MINOR* (Cab.).

Two examples, ♂ and ♀, from Tarhuna and Wed-Nefed, in April.

50. *RHAMPHOCORYS CLOT-BEY* (Bp.).

Seven examples, ♂ and ♀, from Sofedjin, Wed-Nefed, and Buzzra in April, and from Oumsinerma and Wed-Aggar in July.

Mr. Dodson says that these Larks were abundant at Sofedjin.

51. *OTOCORYS BILOPHA* (Rüpp.).

A large series, ♂, ♀, and young, from Sofedjin and Buzzra in April, and from Oumsinerma, Wed-Wagis, and Zimherbuk in July.

Mr. Dodson says that these Shore-Larks were to be seen in small parties in the spring and in large flocks later. He adds that they have a peculiar habit of flying in curves when ascending, uttering a short sharp note while doing so, and then a more prolonged note when descending.

52. *CAPRIMULGUS EUROPÆUS* Linn.

Two examples, ♂ and ♀, from Wed-Domaran, April 15th, and Desert of Dufer, April 17th.

53. *UPUPA EPOPS* Linn.

A ♀ from El Hamman, April 26th.

54. *ATHENE GLAUX* (Savigny).

Two examples, ♂ and ♀, from Tarhuna and Ghodna, in April and May.

55. *FALCO VESPERTINUS* Linn.

1 ♂, from Bonjem, April 21st.

56. *FALCO CENCHRIS* Naum.

1 ♂, from Bonjem, April 21st.

57. *TURTUR COMMUNIS* Selby.

Four examples, ♂ and ♀, from Ziegen and Ghodna, in May.

58. *PTEROCLES CORONATUS* Licht.

A large series, ♂ and ♀, from El Hamman in April, and from Ain Hamman in June.

59. *PTEROCLURUS SENEGALUS* (Linn.).

A large series, ♂, ♀, and young, from Oumsinerma, in July.

Mr. Dodson says of this Sand-Grouse:—"When nesting the male bird flies to water and brings it to his mate; both parents give their young drink until the latter are three-parts grown, and then all join the immense flocks."

60. *COTURNIX COMMUNIS* Bonnat.

1 ♀, from Wed-Nefed, in April.

61. *CURSORIUS GALLICUS* (Gmel.).

Six examples, ♂ and ♀, from Wed-Chegga, Zimherbuk, and Buscheifa, in July and August.

Mr. Dodson says that these birds are very noisy when flying, but absolutely silent when on the ground.

62. *ÆGIALITIS CANTIANA* (Lath.).

1 ♀, from Oumsinerma, in July.

XLI.—*On a new Pheasant from Japan.*

By H. E. DRESSER.

PROFESSOR IJIMA of Tokio, Japan, has recently forwarded to me a Pheasant, and has asked me to describe it if, as he believes, it is a new and undescribed bird. This I have much pleasure in doing, and in naming it *Phasianus ijimæ*. It is most nearly allied to *Phasianus scæmmerringi*, but differs in having the lower back and rump white, only the concealed

bases of the feathers being dark, and the rest pure white; the dark feathers on the upper parts lack the golden-yellow margins, and have narrow purplish-black edges; the underparts are as in *P. saemmerringi*, but more rufous in tint and less marked with black. Culmen 1·4, wing 8·7, tail 29·0, tarsus 2·4 inches. The specimen described is an adult male from the Province of Hiuga, in the south-east corner of the island of Kiu-siu, and is an easily separable insular form.

Professor Ijima informs me that he has examined another male in the Science College Museum which is similar to the one above described, and that Mr. K. Ogura, who has spent several years in Kiu-siu, informs him that the white-rumped form inhabits not only the Province of Hiuga, but also the neighbouring one of Osumi. A female, also from Hiuga, in the possession of Mr. Y. Tanaka, resembles the female of *P. scintillans*, but has the upper parts darker and the middle tail-feathers uniformly coloured and without transverse markings.

XLII.—Notices of recent Ornithological Publications.

[Continued from p. 520.]

101. *Aplin on the Birds of Bardsey Island.*

[The Birds of Bardsey Island, with additional Notes on the Birds of Llyn. By O. V. Aplin. *Zoologist*, 1902, pp. 8-17, 107-110.]

The author continues his observations on the birds of the above-mentioned district (see above, p. 144). The account of Bardsey is most interesting; but to the ornithologist the nesting of the Red-backed Shrike and the occurrence of the Turtle-Dove in Llyn are possibly more important. The Lesser Whitethroat and Ray's Wagtail are now deleted from the list of birds of the area.

102. *Arrigoni Degli Oddi's 'Atlante Ornitologico.'*

[Atlante Ornitologico. Uccelli Europei, con Notizie d' Suole Generale e Particolare del Dr. E. Arrigoni Degli Oddi. Con 30 tavole colorate e 210 disegni intercalati nel testo. Milano, 1892. Pp. 560.]

This new book on the birds of Europe, illustrated by

coloured plates and many useful figures in the text, and sold at a moderate price, may well help to popularize ornithology, especially among those in whose language it is written. In the first part (166 pp.) much preliminary matter is contained. The structure, distribution, migration, classification, and various points in the history of bird-life are discussed at some length; while a useful bibliography, containing the titles of the principal publications on the birds of Europe and its several countries, is added. The second part (566 pp.) contains a regular account of European birds, arranged systematically, beginning with the Accipitres and Picariæ and ending with the Anseres. The author admits 565 species into the European list. He is sparing in his recognition of subspecies, and denotes them by alphabetical signs (*a*, *b*, *c*, &c.) only. The scientific and Italian names adopted are alone given, without synonymy. Tautonyms are used in every possible case. The 50 coloured plates are reproductions from Arnold's 'Vögel Europas' (Stuttgart, 1897).

103. '*The Avicultural Magazine.*'

[The Avicultural Magazine; being the Journal of the Avicultural Society for the Study of British and Foreign Birds. Vol. vii. (1901) and vol. viii. nos. 1-8 (1901-2). London: Porter.]

We are much pleased to have received a copy of the recent numbers of the 'Avicultural Magazine.' Aviculturists and ornithologists are so nearly akin that they ought to fraternize; and many names well known in ornithology will be found mentioned in the columns of the 'Avicultural Magazine.'

The birds treated of by our contemporary are, of course, those that are, or may be, kept in captivity; but among these are many of considerable scientific interest. Mr. Reginald Phillips keeps a pair of young Bee-eaters in his dining-room, and tells us many curious stories about them. The Hon. Canon Dutton writes about the "August Amazon" (*Chrysotis augusta*) of Dominica, and illustrates the article with a beautiful coloured plate, drawn by Mr. Herbert Goodchild. Mr. Dutton, as is well known, is one of our best

authorities on captive Parrots. Mr. W. G. Percival has reared Ringed Plovers from eggs hatched in an incubator, and relates his experiences. Mr. Frank Finn, F.Z.S., the well-known ornithologist of Calcutta, writes on Indian birds, Mr. Johnstone on the Nanday Conure, and the Rev. Hubert D. Astley on Pittas in captivity. Since November of last year Mr. D. Seth-Smith has been the Editor of this Magazine, which well deserves the support of all persons interested in cage-birds.

104. *Backhouse on the Bird-collection of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society.*

[Preliminary Catalogue of the British Bird Collections in the Possession of the Yorkshire Philosophical Society. By the Hon. Curator, James Backhouse. Part III. Ann. Rep. Yorks. Phil. Soc. 1901, pp. 33-62.]

This part of the Catalogue begins with Accipitres, taken in the widest sense to include Striges, and passes on to Steganopodes, Herodii, Anseres, Columbæ, Gallinæ, Grallæ, Limicolæ, Gaviæ, Tubinares, Alcæ, and Pygopodes. The proofs do not seem to have been very carefully corrected, as there are several serious misprints; while such items as eggs of the Gannet from the Farne Islands, and one of the Ruddy Sheld-Drake from Iceland, must have been entered by misadventure.

105. *Bangs on new Birds from San Miguel Island, Panama.*

[Two new Birds from San Miguel Island, Bay of Panama. By Outram Bangs. Proc. N. England Zool. Club, iii. pp. 71-73.]

Mr. Bangs has now decided that it is necessary to separate the Ant-Wren and Vireo of San Miguel Island in the Bay of Panama—which he had previously referred to continental forms—as distinct species, under the titles of *Formicivora alticincta* and *Vireo insulanus*.

106. *Bangs on new Birds from Colombia.*

[Descriptions of Ten new Birds from the Santa Marta Region of Colombia. By Outram Bangs. Proc. N. England Zool. Club, iii. pp. 81-90.]

A re-examination of some of the specimens collected by

Mr. Brown in the district of Santa Marta, Northern Colombia (see *Ibis*, 1899, p. 541, & 1900, p. 547), has led Mr. Bangs to separate ten more forms as new species or subspecies, which are described in this paper. The new species characterized are *Xenicopsis anxius*, *Premnoplex coloratus*, *Microcerculus corrasus*, and *Catamenia alpica*. The remainder are subspecies.

107. *Barboza du Bocage on Birds from the Cape Verde Islands.*

[Aves e Reptis de Cabo Verde. Por J. V. Barboza du Bocage. *Jorn. Sci. Math., Phys. e Nat. Lisboa*, (2) vi. pp. 206-210.]

The author writes on a small collection of birds and reptiles made in several islands of the Cape Verde group, for the Lisbon Museum, by Mr. F. Newton, and enumerates twelve species of the former. Five of these are additions to the known avifauna of this archipelago.

108. *Bianchi on Birds from Abyssinia.*

[Fundorte der Vögel, die durch die Herren N. A. Dmitriew und A. W. Kachowski in den Jahren 1898-99 in Nordwest-Afrika gesammelt wurden. V. Bianchi. *Annuaire Mus. Zool. Acad. Imp. d. Sci., St. Pétersb.* vi. pp. 425-434.]

This is a list of the birds obtained by Messrs. Dmitriew and Kachowski during their recent journey in Abyssinia and the adjoining districts of Somaliland, and presented to the Zoological Museum of St. Petersburg. The names are taken from the first volume of Shelley's 'Birds of Africa,' and the localities of the specimens are added, but no other notes. The exact route of the collectors and the date of their halt at each station are also given.

109. '*Cassinia.*'

[*Cassinia*, a Bird-Annual. Proceedings of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club of Philadelphia, 1901, No. v.]

'*Cassinia*' is the appropriate name of the new annual journal of the Delaware Valley Ornithological Club—after Mr. John Cassin, of Philadelphia, the first naturalist of the